UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/625,398	07/26/2000	Eric C. Anderson	P205/1805P	7721

29141	7590	12/13/2004

SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP
P O BOX 51418
PALO ALTO, CA 94303

EXAMINER
CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2164	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/625,398	ANDERSON ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Mellissa M Chojnacki	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). ·
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *May 24, 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are pending in the application.

⎯ 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1.   In response to communications filed on May 24, 2004, claims 1-35 are presently

pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-30 and 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Garfinkle et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,017,157), in view of Gao (U.S.

Patent No. 6,581,094).

As to claim 1 Garfinkle et al. teaches providing an online photo-sharing service

capable of hosting the entity-specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities

(See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can

place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing

photos).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing

websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of:

providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the

entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture

devices transmit images over the Internet; such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID information (See column 1, lines 53-62, where "uniform device descriptor file" is read on "ID information"; column 5, lines 48-54; and also see column 7, lines 14-19) when the image capture devices transmit images over the Internet (See column 1, lines 53-58; column 3, lines 22-26); such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity

ID when the image capture devices transmit images over the Internet; such that when

the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service

uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate

the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao

because a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific

image capture devices, comprising the steps of: providing software for the

entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture

devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture devices transmit images over the

Internet; such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service,

the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices

to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified

entity would allow easy identification of digital devices within a network environment

and fully exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It

would also make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the Internet.

As to claims 2 and 12, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the

step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices during manufacturing (See

Gao, column 4, lines 55-58); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera during

manufacturing (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claims 3 and 13, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices subsequent to manufacturing (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera subsequent to manufacturing (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claim 4, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of providing a plurality of entity IDs, wherein each entity ID identifies a different entity (See Gao, column 1, lines 53-62).

As to claim 5, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of providing an entity ID identifying a camera manufacturer (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58; column 7, lines 13-19) and an entity ID identifying a user (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; also see Gao, column 7, line 18, where "Device owner" is read on "entity ID identifying a user").

As to claim 6, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of storing an entity account in a database corresponding to different entity IDs (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6).

As to claims 7, 19 and 27, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of associating with each of the entity accounts, web pages comprising the corresponding entity-specific photo-sharing website, and user account numbers of

authorized users (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user";

column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1,

lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21); wherein the server matches each one of the entity

ID's received with one of the entity accounts (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where

"photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-

59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21); further including

the step of creating an entity account in the database for every entity ID, and

associating each of the entity-specific websites with the corresponding entity account

(See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-

13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58;

column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claims 8 and 18, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the

step of matching the entity ID information received from each image capture device with

the corresponding entity account in the database (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column

10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines

16-21); wherein the database stores entity account information for each one the entities

(See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6; column 10, lines 44-

45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 9, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of

automatically associating the received images with the entity-specific photo-sharing

website of the identified entity (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-13; column 10,

lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-

21).

As to claim 10, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See

abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place

an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos);

the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website

hosted for that particular entity (See column 2, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach an online photo-sharing service for hosting

respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set

of digital cameras; and digital camera software that is customized for each of the

entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the

entity's digital cameras during a network connection, the software causes the digital

cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on

the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a

XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches an

online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities

(See column 14, lines 16-21; column15, lines 64-65), wherein each of the entities

controls a set of digital cameras (See column 1, lines 21-24); and digital camera

software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software

customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a

network connection (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 2, lines 11-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include an

online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities,

wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital camera

software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software

customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a

network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao

because an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality

of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital

camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the

software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras

during a network connection would allow easy identification of digital devices within a

network environment and fully exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column

1, lines 41-47). It would also make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the

Internet.

As to claim 11, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital camera

software causes the digital camera to transmit at least one entity ID identifying the entity

that the software was customized for (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58;

column 7, lines 12-19; lines 56-59).

As to claims 14 and 24 Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein at least one

set of digital cameras is controlled by a hierarchal relationship of entities (See Gao,

column 1, lines 21-24; column 4, lines 28-31, where "order" is read on "hierarchal");

further including the step of customizing at least one of the cameras for a hierarchal

relationship of entities (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; column 4, lines 28-31).

As to Claims 15 and 25, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital

camera transmits the entity ID of each of the entities in the hierarchal relationship (See

Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58; column 4, lines 28-31; column 7, lines 12-19;

lines 56-59); further including the steps of providing the entity ID as a set of hierarchal

entity IDs (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58; column 4, lines 28-31; column

7, lines 12-19; lines 56-59).

As to claim 16, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the entities include

at least one of a camera manufacturer, a business, a government agency, and

end-users (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, lines 1-6, where "vendor" reads on

"manufacturer, a business, a government agency"; column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claim 17, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service includes a server and a database for hosting the respective websites (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-10).

As to claim 20, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service derives revenue from the entities (See Gao, column 5, lines 39-30-46, where "attribute" is read on "revenue").

As to claim 21, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service shares revenue with multiple entities that are in a hierarchal relationship (See Gao, column 4, lines 28-31; column 5, lines 39-30-46, where "attribute" is read on "revenue").

As to claim 22, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the respective websites are customized for each of the entities, such that when users visit the respective websites over the network, it appears to the user that the respective websites are hosted by the corresponding entities (See Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 23, Garfinkle et al. teaches (c) providing an online photo-sharing service for hosting a plurality of photo- sharing websites (See abstract, It is inherent

that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order therefore sharing photos); (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service (See column 2, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of- (a) providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; (b) customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; (d) customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID; and (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of-

(a) providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 15, lines 64-65);

(b) customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera (See column 1, lines 53-62, where "device Descriptor" is read on "entity ID");

(d) customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID (See column 14, lines 16-21); and

(f) receiving the images and associating the images with the entity-specific website identified by the entity ID (See column 14, lines 16-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of- (a) providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; (b) customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; (d) customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID; and (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao because a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of- (a) providing a plurality of cameras

with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; (b) customizing

the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; (d)

customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create

entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a

respective entity ID; and (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the

photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service would

allow easy identification of digital devices within a network environment and fully

exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It would also

make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the Internet.

As to claim 26, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of

storing the entity-specific websites on a database accessed by a server (See Garfinkle

et al., column 4, lines 2-13; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines

16-21).

As to claim 28, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of

associating URL's of the entity specific websites with the corresponding entity accounts

in the database (See Gao, column 1, lines 53-58).

As to claim 29, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of

matching a received entity ID with one of the entity accounts in order to associate the

received images with the entity specific website (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-

13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see <u>Gao</u>, column 1, lines 53-58;

column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 30, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches further including the step of

transmitting a user entity ID with the entity ID, and creating a user account in the

database corresponding to the user ID (See <u>Garfinkle et al.</u>, column 3, line 67; column

4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-10), such that the received images are associated with

the users account in the corresponding entity-specific website (See <u>Gao</u>, column 1,

lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 34, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> teaches an online photo-sharing system (See

abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place

an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos;.

also see column 1, lines 8-14); the software causes the digital cameras to

automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity (See

abstract; Fig. 3; column 2, lines 20-25, lines 61-64).

<u>Garfinkle et al.</u> does not teach an online photo-sharing service for hosting

respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set

of digital cameras, the set of digital cameras including digital camera software that is

customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a

particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

<u>Gao</u> teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on

the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a

XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches an

online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities

(See abstract; column 2, lines 11-22), wherein each of the entities controls a set of

digital cameras (See column1, lines 19-30), the set of digital cameras including digital

camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software

customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a

network connection (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 2, lines 53-67;

column 3, lines 1-12, where "software" is read on "program"; also see column 15, lines

64-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include an

online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities,

wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras, the set of digital cameras

including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that

when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital

cameras during a network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao

because an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality

of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras, the set of digital

cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities,

such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's

digital cameras during a network connection would allow easy identification of digital

devices within a network environment and fully exploit the use of that digital device (See

Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It would also make it easier for a user to interact with the

device via the Internet.

As to claim 35, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See

abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an

order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos; also

see column 1, lines 8-14); the software causes the digital cameras to automatically

upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity (See abstract; Fig. 3;

column 2, lines 20-25, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an

online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities,

wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital

cameras, each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is

customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a

particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on

the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a

XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches a

plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for hosting

respective websites for a plurality of entities (See abstract; column 2, lines 11-22),

wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras (See column1, lines 19-30), each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 2, lines 53-67; column 3, lines 1-12, where "software" is read on "program"; also see column 15, lines 64-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras, each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao because a plurality of digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras of the plurality of digital cameras, each of the plurality of digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the

entity's digital cameras during a network connection would allow easy identification of

digital devices within a network environment and fully exploit the use of that digital

device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It would also make it easier for a user to

interact with the device via the Internet.

4.   Claims 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Garfinkle et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,017,157), in view of Gao (U.S. Patent No. 6,581,094)

as applied to claims 1-30 and 34-35 above, and further in view of Narayen et al. (U.S.

Patent No. 6,035,323).

As to claims 31-33 Garfinkle et al. as modified, still does not teach providing a

default internet service provider connection information; (g) providing the plurality of

cameras with default internet service provider connection information.

Narayen et al. teaches methods and apparatus for distributing a collection of

digital media over a network with automatic generation of presentable media (See

Abstract), in which providing a default internet service provider connection information

(See abstract; column 11, lines 7-49); (g) providing the plurality of cameras with default

internet service provider connection information (See abstract; column 11, lines 7-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al. as modified, to

include providing a default internet service provider connection information; (g)

providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider connection

information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al. as modified, by the teachings

of Narayen et al. because providing a default internet service provider connection

information; (g) providing the plurality of cameras with default internet service provider

connection information would allow a user of a digital camera to easily distribute or

publish images from the digital camera or other digital acquisition devices over a

network, such as the Internet (See Narayen et al., column 2, lines 28-31).

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed on 24-May -2004, with respect to the rejected claims

1-35 have been fully considered but they are not found to be persuasive:

In response to applicants' arguments regarding independent claims 1 and 10, that Gao

fails to teach or suggest a mechanism for allowing devices that previously did not

connect to the network to communicate via the network. Gao does need to disclose a

connection to the network because the primary reverence of Garfinkle et al. discloses

uploading digital photos to an image server. Therefore, combining the teachings of

Garfinkle et al. with the teaching of Gao would discloses a "online-sharing" system that

can transmit digital photos over the internet (See Garfinkle et al.) providing a device ID

(See Gao).

In response to applicants' arguments regarding independent claims 1, 10 and 23

that the combination Garfinkle et al. in view of Gao would fail to teach or suggest a

mechanism for allowing an image capture device/digital camera to connect directly to the photo-sharing service and provide entity specific information to the online photo-sharing service. Neither claims disclose the word "directly" when referring to the connection of the capture device/digital camera" to the "photo-sharing service". However, figure 1 and 9B of Garfinkle et al. does show a direct connection between the photographer and uploading the photographic image to an image server (Also see column 2, lines 61-64). Garfinkle et al., discloses a way of uploading digital images to an image server, which can also be read as a "photo-sharing service", because he also discloses several methods of distributing digital photos, such as via email or through the internet (See column 5, lines 11-29). Gao discloses the use of a uniform device descriptor file associated with each digital device. Therefore, the combination of Garfinkle et al. in view of Gao discloses an "online-sharing" system that can transmit digital photos over the Internet (See Garfinkle et al.) and provide a device ID (See Gao).

Conclusion

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Mellissa M Chojnacki whose telephone number is (571)

272-4076. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SAM RIMELL
Mmc   **PRIMARY EXAMINER**
December 3, 2004